1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Case No. 1:14-cr-124 4) Youngstown, Ohio Plaintiff, Thursday, April 2, 2015 10:29 a.m. 5 vs. 6 BRETT L. BENSON,) 7 Defendant. 8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE BENITA Y. PEARSON 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 10 SENTENCING 11 **APPEARANCES:** 12 For the Government: Office of the U.S. Attorney Northern District of Ohio 13 By: Matthew B. Kall, Esq. 14 Suite 400 801 Superior Avenue, West 15 Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (216) 622-3915 16 matthew.b.kall@usdoj.gov 17 18 19 20 21 Mary L. Uphold, RDR, CRR Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse 22 125 Market Street, Room 337 Youngstown, Ohio 44503-1780 (330) 884-7424 23 Mary Uphold@ohnd.uscourts.gov 24 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; 25 transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

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1	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED):	
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	1	PROCEEDINGS
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	3	THE CLERK: The matter before the court is Case
	4	Number 1:14-cr-124, the United States of America versus
10:29:29	5	Brett L. Benson.
	6	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. You may
	7	retake your seats.
	8	MS. SERRANO: Good morning, Your Honor.
	9	THE COURT: Counsel for the United States, will
10:29:35	10	you please introduce yourself for the record?
	11	MR. KALL: Yes. May it please the court. Matthew
	12	Kall from the U.S. Attorney's Office for the government.
10:29:46 10:29:58	13	With me is FBI Special Agent Casey Carty.
	14	THE COURT: Welcome to you both.
	15	Counsel for Mr. Benson, will you please introduce
	16	yourself along with your client for the record?
	17	MS. SERRANO: Yes, Your Honor. Good morning. My
	18	name is Mariela Serrano. I am the counsel for Mr. Benson,
	19	sitting next to me in court today.
	20	THE COURT: Welcome to you both.
	21	MS. SERRANO: Thank you, Your Honor.
	22	THE COURT: And we have with us a representative
	23	from the United States Office of Pretrial Services and
	24	Probation.
10:30:07	25	Sir, would you please introduce yourself?

1 PROBATION OFFICER: Good morning, Your Honor. 2 John Riffle with the U.S. Pretrial and Probation Office. 3 THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. Riffle. Thank you for 4 being here, and thank you for authoring the presentence investigation report that we will focus on substantially 10:30:19 5 during today's sentencing hearing. 6 Mr. Benson, this hearing has been scheduled to 7 8 allow me to impose sentence upon you following your plea of 9 quilty to Count 1, the charge of bank robbery brought in the indictment brought against you. 10:30:34 10 11 In preparation for today's sentencing hearing, I 12 have reviewed the final presentence report. I've also 13 reviewed again the plea agreement, the charging document. 14 And I appreciate Ms. Serrano's filing of a motion on behalf 10:30:50 15 of Mr. Benson. And I also have received a letter authored 16 by the parents of Mr. Benson. I've reviewed all of those 17 things. 18 Mr. Kall, can you think of anything that I haven't 19 mentioned that I should have reviewed in preparation? 10:31:03 20 MR. KALL: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Serrano, have you anything in 21 2.2 mind? 23 MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Let me focus all of our attention 10:31:10 25 first on the final presentence investigation report.

when I say "final," I am speaking of a report that was last revised on March 9th, 2015. As we know in this case, there was a preplea/PSR, what we call an earlier-issued version, limited version, but I'm not talking about that one. I'm talking about the full report that was revised on the 9th of March, 2015.

Mr. Kall, the addendum to that report, it's page 37, tells me that the United States filed no objections with the probation office.

Is that true, sir?

MR. KALL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Serrano, it tells me that you made some suggestions for changes. Those were made. Are there any other suggestions for changes you'd like me to entertain today?

MS. SERRANO: Yes, Your Honor. If I can refer the court to page 30 of the presentence investigation report, item number 106, that notes pending charges dated February 14th, 2014, for rape, for threat of. That was pursuant to an investigation, and no charges have been filed in that case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Riffle, have you been able to confirm what the status is of paragraph 106, pending charge?

PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, right before the

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hearing today, Mr. Kall pulled up, and I witnessed it, pulled up the Lorain County Common Pleas Court docket and Elyria City Municipal, and neither showed charges were filed, which would have been the two districts, the two courts that would have received the charges.

THE COURT: Okay. And based on your experience,
Mr. Riffle, this is an allegation made February 14, 2014.
We're a year beyond that. We're in March of 2015. In your
experience, if charges were to have been filed, do you
believe you would see it on the docket of either by now?

PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor, I agree with
that statement.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Any objection to any part of that response, Mr. Kall?

MR. KALL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Serrano, I will ask Mr. Riffle to strike paragraph 106 from the report.

Mr. Riffle, because this is such a lengthy report, what you might do is just remove that text so you don't have to renumber every paragraph that follows, and just indicate "Removed per order of the court," so that you can go from 106 to 107. If you don't mind the renumbering, and at the end of this hearing, if the renumbering doesn't cause a problem, feel free to renumber it. But it wouldn't upset me

7 1 if you just lifted out the subtopic heading "Pending 2 Charges" and all of that text, and in that place just put 3 "Text deleted by order of the court," and then just go on to 4 paragraph 107. PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor. 10:34:19 Thank you. 6 THE COURT: Certainly. 7 Ms. Serrano --MS. SERRANO: Yes, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: -- any other adjustments that you'd 10:34:23 10 like to recommend? 11 MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor, I don't see any 12 others in the report that need to be brought to the court's 13 attention. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: Thank you for that. 10:34:30 15 Let me tell counsel, I am not going to go through 16 every paragraph of this report with you. I have certain 17 parts in mind, because we've all reviewed it in advance, but 18 if there is another paragraph, like 106 or any other 19 paragraph, that you want me to talk about, just ask and I'll 10:34:47 20 take it up with you. So the next place I'd like you to go is page 7. 21 2.2 Under the subtopic heading "Adjustment for Acceptance of 23 Responsibility" is paragraph 23. And that paragraph says, 24 "On the 21st of January, 2015, the following handwritten, 10:35:08 25 signed and unedited statement regarding the defendant's

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actions in this case was received."

And then, Mr. Benson, there is a statement that

begins, "Honorable Judge Pearson," and it ends with your

signature, "Brett Lee Benson," and it is dated November 19,

2014.

Sir, have you had a chance to review what's written there in paragraph 23?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that indeed your statement to the court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, the next place I'd like to draw your attention is the very next page, page 8. At the top is the subtopic heading "Offense Level Computation." And on page 8, and it also continues onto page 9, is the offense level computation for the offense for which Mr. Benson has admitted guilt, but also the offenses for which he's stipulated having committed by way of the factual basis in the plea agreement.

And I questioned Mr. Riffle about the way in which the computation was developed, because I hadn't seen it done this way before. And I asked Mr. Riffle, "How is it that you complete the computation by including the second bank robbery?" Because we know Mr. Benson did rob two banks, and

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that he also made a bomb threat to the Elyria School System.

And he directed me to Section 1B1.2, subpart (c) of the

Sentencing Guidelines.

And if you notice at paragraph 24, it says the 2014 guidelines are used. Paragraph 25 explains why we're using the November 1, 2014 guidelines. I find, taken together, both are accurate.

So when I look at paragraph (c) of 1B1.2, and it says, "A plea agreement (written or made orally on the record) containing a stipulation that specifically establishes the commission of additional offenses shall be treated as if the defendant had been convicted of additional counts charging those offenses," and there is no objection to this, so perhaps counsel was better informed than the court on this score.

But having been advised by Mr. Riffle and having read that section, I find that the computation is correct in its completeness by including not only the bank robbery of the Talmer Bank, which is Count 1, but the bank robbery revealed in Count 2, and also the bomb threat.

Mrs. Serrano, do you have any objection to this?

MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor. I did discuss this with Mr. Riffle when I received the presentence investigation report, and he noted to me the section that you have just delineated on the record. The outcome,

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however, is the same as we anticipated pursuant to the plea agreement in regards to level 32, which is the level upon which he begins for the offense that he is before the court, minus the three levels which we anticipate the court may give him today, leaving the total offense level down to level 29 and Criminal History VI. So the outcome would be the same pursuant to the fact that he has been determined under the report to be a career offender.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. SERRANO: And that would be -- that is how I discussed this with Mr. Riffle.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that. And you're a little bit ahead of me, but I agree. But it's also important to the court to make sure that although when the Chapter 4 enhancement is applied, that that which comes before it is accurate. And it sounds as if you, I and Mr. Riffle are on the same page, so let's include Mr. Kall.

Sir, any response at all? There is no objection from the government.

MR. KALL: We do not object. We believe it is properly calculated.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, if you don't mind,

Mrs. Serrano has gone forward and left me to the place where

I believe I can next go to the Chapter 4 enhancement and
then acceptance.

Do you have any objection at all to the paragraphs under the computation section that precede paragraph 51?

THE COURT: Mrs. Serrano, am I correct in believing that you do not either?

MR. KALL: We do not, Your Honor.

MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor. And just for the record, had Mr. Benson not been a career offender, this would have been an issue, which we would have addressed in terms of objections. But since it wasn't, we did not.

THE COURT: Thank you.

May I keep you on your feet to start with you regarding the Chapter 4 enhancement? You've alluded to it, but I'd like us to make a clear record.

Paragraph 51 regards career offender status. And I think it's correctly identified there, two offenses, that being the burglary in 1996, which is captured at paragraph 77, and then also the burglary in 2005 -- pardon me, attempted burglary in 2005, which is captured in 81, are appropriate predicates for the career offender status, that meaning two prior offenses of either violent crimes or drug-related offenses, and the fact that at the commission of the instant offense, the bank robbery of Talmer Bank, that Mr. Benson was 18 or older.

Any objection to the application of the career offender status?

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MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor. Pursuant to the report and my review of Mr. Benson's criminal history, he does fall within the enhancement provision under the guidelines.

THE COURT: Thank you, Counselor.

For the United States, your position?

MR. KALL: We also believe he is properly classified as a career offender, Your Honor, and we agree with the presentence report.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kall, if I may keep you on your feet to next talk about acceptance of responsibility. I know that the plea agreement anticipated, based upon Mr. Benson's posture up until that time, that you would ask for the third level. I would like to know if you are still of that mind. And if you don't mind, I'd appreciate your impressions regarding paragraph 52 as well.

MR. KALL: Certainly, Your Honor. This case was charged in approximately the late spring of 2014. Shortly thereafter, started having extensive discussions with defense counsel about resolving this case. From the beginning, the defendant, through his counsel, represented to the court that he would accept and admit responsibility for his actions.

Based on that, the government never had to

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undertake any kind of preparation for trial, preparation for a suppression hearing or anything of the sort. Any of the delays in the case were due to extensive negotiations for preparation of a preplea/presentence report and no fault of the defendant.

So we do believe that the defendant is entitled to a two-level reduction for acceptance, and we do move the court for the additional third level for saving the government time from preparing for trial.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Mr. Kall, I grant the government's motion for the third level for acceptance of responsibility. And I do find, Mr. Benson, that you are also deserving of the first two levels. So I downwards reduce the 32 by three levels, leaving you at paragraph 54's total offense level of 29.

Any objection to that, Mrs. Serrano?

MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kall?

MR. KALL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think we know that a career offender requires that Mr. Benson's criminal history category be Category VI, but why don't we go forward through the criminal history section. And again, this is one of those opportunities when I'm not going to stop at each paragraph, but rather, I am going to go directly to the summation,

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which is on paragraph 28. And there are some paragraphs regarding criminal conduct after page 28, one of which we've already addressed on the record. And if you'd like me to take up any others, just speak to me about them.

But on page 28, starting under the subtopic heading "Criminal History Computation," paragraph 94 tells us that Mr. Benson's criminal history score is 17. And that includes the appropriate discount given for 4A1.1(c), meaning that only certain counts -- you are only given one point up to four times; otherwise, you could have gotten eight additional points. And I checked, Mr. Riffle, needlessly, but nonetheless, it's my due diligence, and I agree with paragraph 94.

And because Mr. Benson committed the instant offenses while under court supervision as described in paragraph 95, two additional levels were added -- pardon me, two additional points, making his criminal history points score 19, and that's reflected at paragraph 96.

Then paragraph 97 sums it up by again referring to those two predicate offenses we addressed earlier, and acknowledging that Mr. Benson's criminal history score is a Criminal Category VI. And I remark that it was a VI before career offender adjustment, but because of career offender adjustment, it is also a Category VI.

Any objection to any part of that computation,

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             Mr. Kall?
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                        MR. KALL: No, Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT: Mrs. Serrano?
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                        MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor.
                        THE COURT: Counselors, can we agree then that for
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             the purposes of your allocution, you should consider the
             advisory guidelines range as recommending to the court that
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             I look at the intersection of offense level 29, at Criminal
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             History Category VI, and that that recommends to the court a
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             188 months?
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                        Mr. Benson, that's a recommendation. It's not
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             mandatory. But I'm legally obligated to start there and to
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             disagree with it, move on by going below it or above it, of
             course never exceeding the statutory maximum, which is 240
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             months, or 20 years.
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                        You understand that, don't you, sir?
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                        THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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                        THE COURT: Mr. Kall, any objection to the
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             recommendation of 151 to 188 months?
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                        MR. KALL: No, Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT: Mrs. Serrano?
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                        MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT: Counselors, anything else you'd have
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             me do before you allocute?
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16 1 MR. KALL: Not on behalf of the government, Your 2 Honor. 3 MS. SERRANO: Not on behalf of the defense, Your 4 Honor. THE COURT: So the order, Mr. Benson, will be that 10:46:33 I'll hear Mr. Kall's allocution on behalf of the United 6 7 States. 8 And I'll ask you, Mr. Kall, to assure me that 9 you've notified the victims, including the Elyria School System, Dollar Bank and Talmer Bank, and that, to the extent 10:46:47 10 11 you care to do so, you speak for them, because I do not 12 believe anyone representing any victim is here. I'm 13 correct, aren't I? 14 MR. KALL: That is correct, Your Honor. 10:47:00 15 THE COURT: And then after your allocution, I will 16 hear you, Mrs. Serrano. 17 MS. SERRANO: Thank you, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: And then Mr. Benson. It is certainly 19 your right. You legally have the right to speak to me if 10:47:10 20 you care to. I've read what you've written. But before I impose sentence, I will certainly hear what else you'd like 21 22 to say. THE DEFENDANT: Thank you very much, Your Honor. 23 24 THE COURT: Mr. Kall, when you're ready, I'm 10:47:20 25 ready.

MR. KALL: Thank you, Your Honor. This is a very difficult case on a number of levels. Obviously, the nature and circumstances of the offenses are serious. While the defendant has pled guilty to one bank robbery, he admitted in his factual basis to committing an additional bank robbery. And also, at the time of committing one of the bank robberies, calling in a bomb threat in order to try and distract law enforcement officers in the course of it.

All of the victims have been notified pursuant to the victim notification system that the government has in place. All have been notified about the date and time of court proceedings and have been given an opportunity to submit notification statements or victim impact statements if they wished to, but we have not received any from them.

The aggravating circumstances of the offenses are obvious. The number of robberies involved, and the fact that not only did defendant commit the bank robbery, but he disrupted the activities of, you know, a large part of an entire city at the time that he committed one of them.

Calling in the bomb threat caused a large portion of the police department in Elyria to respond to the high school.

The high school was evacuated. They had to go next door to a middle school. And, you know, it impacted, obviously, the activities of the school for the entire day, and the detective bureau for a substantial period of time.

I guess the only mitigating factors I would say as it relates to it, compared to other bank robberies that I have seen, in the defendant's favor, he didn't possess a weapon and he didn't even brandish a toy weapon to try and instill that fear in any of the tellers. So as it relates to the nature and circumstances of the offenses, while it's obviously serious, it is not the most serious bank robbery that possibly could have been committed.

When you look at the nature and circumstances -or excuse me, the personal history and characteristics of
the defendant, it is a very poor picture given his long
criminal history and his long involvement with the criminal
justice system going back to prior to the time that he
turned 18.

When you read through it, a few things jumped out at me and I think are appropriate for the court to consider. Number one, a pattern seems to emerge that defendant is committing most of these offenses for property gain. He's never worked as an adult, apparently. And as he has admitted, he's had serious substance abuse issues. So it is very clear that at least the majority of these offenses were committed for personal gain to feed a drug habit. Many of them are very serious. He is breaking into people's houses to take things. And burglary creates a clear panic and victimizes numerous innocent individuals. So they are very

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serious offenses.

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I also am drawn to the fact that on two different prior occasions, the defendant has been found with a firearm. While there was none involved in this present offense, that is something that I think speaks to the risk that the defendant poses to society and his respect for the law.

The defendant's other previous offenses, he has one conviction from, I believe it was 1995 or 1996 for aggravated trafficking in drugs. Other than that, and a drug possession crime since then -- excuse me, a drug abuse crime in 2004, to his credit, it does not appear that he is selling drugs to support himself over the last part of his adult life. So that is a small factor in his favor.

As it relates to deterrence, no previous sentences deterred the defendant, and he's had several substantial sentences. So we believe that a lengthy sentence is necessary to protect the public. For the better part of his adult life, when he has been free from prison, he has amassed a large number of criminal history points, and it seems that it occurs in a very short period of time. As soon as he gets out, and even though he is under supervision from various courts, he seems to be unable to control himself.

One of the aggravating factors in this case that

got him two extra criminal history points was the fact that he was on post-release control at the time of the offense.

And I am not sure which way this piece of evidence cuts, but I will disclose it for the court. One of the things that we were able to find and use as evidence in this case is the defendant was on location monitoring at the time he committed this offense. He was wearing a GPS monitor when he robbed the bank.

It shows how stupid the offense was, how motivated he was by his drug use, and how unconcerned he was with the consequences. I think it speaks to the defendant's state of mind at the time. He couldn't control himself at the time that he was doing this and, you know, really wasn't giving too much thought to the consequences of his actions, which clearly were going to land him, if not in state court, in federal court, for doing what he did.

So those are the factors that we would ask the court to consider in this case.

The defendant's other personal history and characteristics paint an unusual picture. He comes from -- while he was adopted, he appears to come from a very loving and supportive home. It's my understanding from talking to Ms. Serrano that his parents are here today to support him. And it appears that they have tried to do their best with him raising him.

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So, you know, the defendant clearly has a family network behind him that, for whatever reason, didn't get him off to the right track as an adult, falling in with the wrong crowd, and his clear drug abuse problems are clearly what has led him here today.

We would ask the court to consider all of those factors, therefore, and impose a sentence within the advisory guidelines range pursuant to the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kall.

Mrs. Serrano, I will hear you now.

MS. SERRANO: Thank you, Your Honor. The personal history and characteristics of Mr. Benson speak for themselves in terms of his criminal history. It is true that he is not proud of his criminal history, and his criminal history enhanced him to a career offender status, but, Your Honor, not everything about Mr. Benson is delineated in his criminal history. Yes, it is bad. No question. But Mr. Benson, as a person, I found him to be well mannered, well spoken, highly excitable due to the nature of his maladies in that he suffers from depression, high anxiety, other medical issues, but he has always been courteous and very caring as far as his parents are concerned.

I have spoken to his parents -- his mother, rather, on several occasions. Mr. Benson speaks very highly

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of them. His behavior, that doesn't denote that, because of his history. But, in essence, he does care about them. He does speak very highly of them.

He had a traumatized incident while he was in the detention center at the age of 13, I think he was 13 -- 12, 13, 14 years old, where he was raped by four individuals while being at the detention center under the protection of the government, if you will. He was deeply traumatized by this. Even his mother, in her letter to the court, which I have a copy, noted that. His behavior would have probably been corrected had he not been so traumatized by that incident. His whole life I think deviated as a result of that.

His drug issue had a major -- played a major role in most of the offenses upon which he has been convicted.

The offense that he is before the court today for sentencing, although it is not a drug-related offense, it is -- was, rather, motivated by his drug usage.

As the prosecutor indicated, it was a stupid offense. He was being monitored with an ankle bracelet. He went into these two banks with the purpose of monetary gain, but mostly because of his drug habit. He had a deep heroin habit, which he used to self-medicate his personal medical issues.

He suffers from high anxiety. He suffers from

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depression. He has a gunshot in his lower back upon which he has muscle deterioration, one of the reasons why he's asking the court to recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that he be sent to a medical facility.

Your Honor, he's not proud of his record. He has noted that to me on various occasions. From the beginning, from the first day I saw him, he has admitted responsibility for his actions in this case. He noted to me that he had confessed straight out. He has noted that to the government, through me, on various occasions. There's never been any issue in regards to his not accepting responsibility for his actions here.

It is very difficult for an individual with his criminal history to find employment. He has obtained a GED, he has obtained vocational training, he has taken some college courses while he's been incarcerated, all of that to better himself. But then when he gets out, because of his criminal history, and attempts to find employment, it's basically a losing battle. And because of that, he has become increasingly demoralized, falling prey to embarrassment, frustration, and that further continued use of drugs.

Mr. Benson should have had psychological/psychiatric treatment after his rape in the detention center. He never has received treatment for

anything in regards to that. I believe that had that been the case, perhaps he would have turned his life around and he would have been a better person in terms of his behavior in society. But he never did get that treatment. His parents acknowledged that to me. It was regretful. Perhaps they felt they could handle it, and they were not able to.

At no point did he ever get anyone to sit down with him and try to resolve the issues, the frustrations, that inner anger that was within him. No one ever did that. And so he was just spiralling downwards and downwards and downwards, and now he is facing this court on a very serious charge. He has never denied responsibility, Your Honor. He has always admitted that.

He looks like a hardened criminal. All these tattoos and his history makes you think that he is a hardened criminal. That's only on paper. In person, I have never found him to be such a person. I have never found him to be discriminatory towards me. I have never found him to be disrespectful towards me. I have never found him to be disrespectful to the government, to anyone in regards to the case that's pending before this court.

I know, Your Honor, that as a career offender, he is facing much more serious penalties than if he had not had the career offender status. And he is aware of that himself. He does not excuse his conduct. He just wants the

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court to understand his conduct, the reason what prompted him to be the person that he is today.

I would ask the court to take that into consideration and consider Mr. Benson for a sentence on the low end of the guidelines. I believe, Your Honor, that there is some redeeming quality in him. I know it's not visible on paper, but there is some redeeming quality in him. His parents would not be here -- would not be backing him if it weren't there. It's just that he has never been able to project that.

In state court, there is no psychiatric or psychological treatment for offenders that I'm aware of when they leave the system. In federal court, I think that may be available to him upon his release from prison while he's on supervision after he completes his sentence. That might help him deal with his demons and his problems in regards to what happened to him so many years ago.

I would like the court to take that into consideration and to note the last page of my memorandum, which is the conclusion and delineates the reasons that we're asking the court to find that Mr. Benson has characteristics, Your Honor, that might for the court to -that might be there for the court to consider.

And we are also asking that he be assigned to an FMC that is a medical facility. And he has three that I

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26 1 have delineated for the court in order of preference. 2 Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Serrano. 4 Mr. Benson, now is your opportunity to say whatever you'd like me to consider before I impose sentence, 11:02:49 5 6 sir. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I come to you to -you know, I don't excuse any of my actions. I was wrong. 8 Ι 9 made a serious mistake, a bad mistake. I wish I could 11:03:02 10 take --11 THE COURT: Which one? 12 THE DEFENDANT: I wish I could take March 24th 13 back. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Marshal. 11:03:07 15 THE DEFENDANT: I wish I could take that day back. 16 I would have never done this. 17 I want to apologize to everybody at Elyria High 18 School that was involved for that, and also the police department. I'm ashamed for what I did. I apologize to my 19 11:03:23 20 family. 21 Your Honor, my whole life, what you see on paper, 2.2 it looks bad, tattoos look bad. Your Honor, I've been in 23 prison most of my life. Okay. I started this at a young 24 age. I spent over half my life in prison. While I've been in prison, I had to struggle, 11:03:39 25

okay, with different situations. When I was released, I never dealt with them situations. I come to the street. I get back with the different people that I had left. When I get back with them, my persuasion towards doing the wrong thing always goes that way. My intentions are good when I get out. I have a drug problem. I like drugs. I needed help. I couldn't get it. I tried to get it. It just didn't work.

I don't excuse none of my actions. I am wrong for everything I've done. I want to apologize to you, Your Honor, and please take into consideration my apologies.

respond, I'd like to hear it. Because what you've said, I know. I know you robbed the bank. I mean, that's a matter of record. I don't mind telling you that your confession doesn't mean a whole lot, because bank robberies are usually the most easily solvable crimes. You are filmed, and you were wearing a GPS device. So confessing doesn't gain you much.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: So when you tell me you like drugs, what I still don't know is when I can trust you back in society. I like candy --

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: -- but I know I can't have candy for

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THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: What are you going to do about this drug situation?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, since I've been locked up, I went through different methods to help myself and better myself, through different ways. I've been -- I've wrote a few different places to get help and get literature about, you know, different psych medications, different -- I've talked with mental health. They've got me back on medication. I see a counselor on a regular basis.

Your Honor, I don't want that life anymore. I really don't. I am in my 40s. My whole life I've been locked up. I've never had a chance to enjoy life. And when I did get that chance, I messed it up. I don't want that life anymore, Your Honor.

That day when I had the GPS on, when I woke up that morning, I was so sick I couldn't even walk. I would have never went in no bank. That's not me, you know. I fought myself because I let myself go down that road of drugs that put me in that situation, Your Honor.

I am very sorry. And, Your Honor, I can't excuse anything that I've done. Like you said, you know that I robbed the bank, so, I mean, there's no discrepancy there, Your Honor.

I'm just, you know -- more or less, my parents, I feel I hurt my parents very bad with this, because they're elderly, okay, and they need me out there, and I chose to go a different route, and now they are by themselves and they don't have me out there to help them.

I threw my life away, and I want to get some of it back when I can. I am going to do something with my life when I get out. I've made preparations to do something with my life. I've got a lot of different things that I can do, but I just didn't have the chance to really do it. And I'm going to put forth more effort when I get out to do those things to better my life and to be a better person in society.

THE COURT: I certainly hope so, because even if I were to impose the statutory maximum, there's a good chance you'd outlive that sentence, and at some point you will regain society, and what you do at that time is going to be up to you.

Your best documented history is your criminal history. You've been in prison 21 of the 23 years after your 18th birthday. That's amazing. I'm not even sure how else to describe it.

So you're right when you say you threw your life away. I know what Mrs. Serrano has spoken about, the traumatizing rape that you endured, and I'm sorry about

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that. But if you want to have any chance at life at all, you have to push past that. I mean, it can't be that the justification for your bad behavior is that traumatizing event, or your drug addiction. At some point you have to decide you are somebody.

At 41 years old, not to have any record of work, of caring for family members -- in fact, while I know from the letters that your parents wrote and their appearance here, they love you, I also know you disappointed them, not just with this last act, but again and again and again.

And I know it may seem somewhat insensitive, and perhaps even a little ironic, but at least on this day, for the next few years, and I am going to tell you how many in a while, they're not going to have to worry about you.

Federal prison isn't state prison. It's not a camp. It won't be easy. It's no place that you will enjoy.

But your parents won't worry. They won't worry that you're going to turn up dead because you're drug-addicted or overdosed. They are not going to have to worry about some of the traumatization that I believe you endured while in a juvenile facility. And they are going to know that you are someplace doing what you've said on the record, trying to make yourself better and fit to be a part of society when that day comes.

I can't find much redeeming value in what I've

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read about you or even what I've heard about you. I don't mind admitting that to you. There's just little place to start. All I can hope is that you really do want to be free of your addiction, and to be a law-abiding member of society. And that choice will be up to you. I hope it will start while you're in prison.

And I can assure you of this, that after you've served your term of prison, you will be on supervised release to this court. I don't know what will happen to the court control you were under under state court, if that will also continue, but what won't happen is you'll leave federal prison and return to violating the law, because the first time you do that, your supervision will be revoked and you'll be returned for as long as the law allows.

And you'll expect that, I'm sure, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Please listen. I've considered what I've heard, and I've tried to match what I've heard and been able to develop with my own thinking about your case,

Mr. Benson, to the 3553(a) factors.

And those are the factors that require that I look at the nature and circumstances of the offense, the bank robberies, the bomb threats made to the Elyria High School.

And also your history and characteristics, things that I know about you, including your family history, much of which

I've spoken about. The assault upon you as a juvenile. The medical condition; I understand it to be neuropathy. And in addition to that, the mental conditions of paranoia, anxiety and depression that affect you and many in society who manage to avoid robbing banks and do many of the other things you do, by the way.

And I believe that you have obtained a GED, but you've not worked as an adult, at least not appreciably, not in a way that is justified by any written record.

And then I look at the needs for punishment. I look at the need -- other needs for sentencing you, to deter you. I am not sure -- I am not at all sure that any sentence I impose is going to deter you unless you change, and I'm not sure that you're capable of changing. I know you said you want to, so I'll leave that to you.

I need to protect the public. You are ungovernable. You've been persistent in your law breaking. You've made threats. Even though you didn't have a weapon, you told the bank tellers that you did by the note you wrote. The offenses you committed are serious.

And I don't mind the way you look. I've been served coffee in coffeehouses by people as tattooed as you. That's not your problem. Your problem is not the outside, your problem is the inside. And once you realize that and you start to fix it, you'll do just fine.

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I will consider what Mrs. Serrano has asked, and I do that under the auspices of trying to allow you to improve your conduct and condition. And she's asked that when I consider the 151- to 188-month range, that I stay within the range and ideally give you a sentence at the low end, and I will. I've calculated each. The low end is about 12 1/2 years without any credit for time served or good time, and the 188 months is about 15 1/2 years. And I've thought, will three years really make the difference? I don't know that they will.

What I've also thought about is after imposing a 151-month term of incarceration, I'll give you three years of supervision. So that sort of makes up the difference. But it's three years out instead of three years in, three years under the watchful eye of a federal probation officer and a federal judge.

And I hope that by then you'll be less of a threat. You'll be in your 50s, even if you earn credit for good time and you're given credit for time served. And I hope that by then you will have learned that your life is worth living and that you don't want to live it on the inside, you want to live it on the outside. And you know what the rules are, the boundaries that we all appreciate and abide by.

So for those reasons, please listen as I impose

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the following sentence: I hereby commit you to the custody of the United States Attorney General, Mr. Benson, to serve a term of incarceration of 151 months.

Upon your release from prison, I order that you serve a term of supervised release for three years.

Within 72 hours, Mr. Benson, after you leave prison, you must report to the nearest probation -- federal probation officer. And sometimes what happens is, because the Bureau of Prisons will transition you out, rarely is a prisoner just released on the last day of incarceration to the street, but rather, a few months before, no more than a year before, but about a year, six months before, you'll be transitioned out into a halfway house so that you begin to make your own rules, get up at a certain time, go out, get a job, start making friends in the community, associate with an NA group or an AA group, start making your way.

Sometimes the probation officers will come to the halfway house to meet with you. And that will satisfy your 72-hour meeting with the probation officer. But if no officer comes to meet with you to start that relationship, you are legally obligated, within 72 hours of your last day of imprisonment, even if it's at the halfway house, to make your way to a federal probation officer to start the conversation, "I'm back. I'm Brett Benson. I'm ready to be law-abiding. I need your help." That's the conversation

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35 1 starter. 2 Do you understand? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: The very first violation you may 4 commit is not meeting that 72-hour obligation. Do you 11:15:26 5 understand that? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Correct, Your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: Know that federal probation officers 9 are not there to set you up, to get you in trouble. They'll do what they believe you need to have done, but if you need 11:15:38 10 11 more help than your officer recognizes, ask for it. It's 12 confidential. It's provided by the government. You don't 13 have to worry about being embarrassed. Ask your officer. 14 Because the last thing you want is to stand before a federal 11:15:56 15 judge and say, "I needed more help than I was given." All 16 right? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Sir, because I believe that you won't 19 have the financial ability to do it, and there is a 11:16:08 20 restitution order, I am waiving the imposition of a fine, but I am imposing the \$100 special assessment. So you owe 21 2.2 the federal courts \$100. It's due until it's paid in full. 23 Do you understand that, sir? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 11:16:23 25 THE COURT: And I don't want your money, Mom and

Dad, I only want Mr. Benson's money. And I'm willing to wait for it. So you can pay towards it while you're incarcerated. If you haven't paid it in full then, and you'll work in prison, so you may very well have, start paying it while you're on supervision. So it's your obligation to pay the court \$100.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir, you owe restitution to the victims. You owe in total \$3,497. \$2,634 of that is owed to Talmer Bank & Trust. It's to be paid to the Clerk of Court. You're always to make a payment to the Federal Clerk of Court. All you have to do, Mr. Benson, is give a check or a money order, or if you walk in and you want to provide cash, your name and your case number.

But for the record, I am going to state the address to which the Clerk of Court will mail that payment. But you never send it to that address, because if you pay them directly, I won't know about it. So you pay the Clerk of Court. I trust that the Clerk of Court will pay the bank and the Elyria School District, and I'll speak about that in a moment.

Does that make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, when I'm in prison, say I'm working, won't they take some of my money out? Can

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37 1 I pay it then while I'm in prison? 2 THE COURT: Absolutely. 3 THE DEFENDANT: All right. THE COURT: And I'm going to speak about that too. 4 So the Prison Financial Inmate Responsibility Program will 11:17:51 5 take money from what you earn and pay it to Talmer Bank 6 until the amount is paid in full, and that amount is \$2,634. 7 8 The address is 111 Antioch Drive, Elyria, Ohio 44035. And 9 it's regarding the March 19, 2014 bank robbery. \$762.60, Mr. Benson, is owed to the City of 11:18:21 10 11 Elyria's Auditor's Office, and its address is 131 Court 12 Street, 44035, and that's regarding restitution to Elyria 13 Police Department for their efforts in investigating the 14 bomb threat on March 24th, 2014, at the high school, and 11:18:49 15 also the bank robbery of Dollar Bank on that day. 16 And then the last piece is \$100.40, payable to 17 Elyria City School District. And that's to be paid to the 18 attention of the Treasurer's Office, 42101 Griswold Road, 19 Elyria, Ohio 44035. 11:19:12 20 All of these are to be paid through the United 21 States District Clerk of Court. 2.2 Now, as you have already indicated, while you're 23 in prison and working, you'll pay 25 percent of your gross 24 monthly income every month through the Federal Bureau of

Prisons' Inmate Financial Responsibility Program. And once

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you leave prison, starting no later than 60 days, so you'll have about two months to get your situation in order, and then you'll start paying again once you're outside of prison. And at that time you'll pay 10 percent of your gross monthly income towards restitution. And you'll continue making that payment until your restitution is paid in full.

Do you understand, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

and you will become employed, but when you first become employed, it might be difficult for you to pay as much as 10 percent of your gross monthly income towards restitution.

Talk it over with your probation officer, because the last thing you want to do is to miss a payment or to pay less without first having gotten the permission of your probation officer.

But if you talk it over with your probation officer and it's decided that maybe you pay 5 percent of your gross monthly income, or some fixed amount, \$20 a month until you can pay more, I will accept that. But what I won't accept is you paying less or not paying at all of your own will without talking it over with probation and getting your probation officer's agreement.

Do you understand?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Sir, please remember this, especially while you are on this three-year term of supervision, but hopefully for the rest of your life, that you shall never commit another federal, state or local crime. And that includes possessing any illegal or controlled substances, any illegal or controlled substances, whether it's a prescribed drug that's not prescribed for you, or heroin, marijuana, cocaine, anything of that sort. No possession at all.

Do you understand, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, on this, I do.

THE COURT: Sir, you are going to be drug tested. You are going to have a minimum of three drug tests, but you'll have more than that. The first is likely to come within the first 15 days after you're released. During that first 72-hour appointment we spoke about, you could be drug tested then. So it doesn't even have to be as far out as 15 days. But know that you'll be drug tested often. And your goal is to always make sure that your drug tests are negative, showing no signs of illegal drugs or any other contraband.

Do you understand, Mr. Benson?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, say -- I'm kind of confused on something that you said.

THE COURT: Sure, ask me.

THE DEFENDANT: Say -- you said something about like a halfway house, and that you're talking about I'm going to get urine tested and contact a PO. I don't understand. If I go to a halfway house, I've got to contact -- I don't -- I have to contact a PO and get a urine test right then? I mean --

THE COURT: Seventy-two hours before you end that halfway house stay. Because you'll still be under the control of the Bureau of Prisons. They'll transition you from living in the facility into a halfway house, and then you'll know when your last day of living in the halfway house is.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: So three days before that, if you haven't already met with a probation officer and been told who it is that you'll report to during this three-year period, then you must go to the nearest federal probation office.

And, for instance, if you are back in Ohio, in the Northern District, maybe back in Lorain, the nearest courthouse would be the Cleveland Courthouse. You are welcome back in the Youngstown Courthouse. We all have probation offices. You can go to Akron. You can go to Toledo.

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1 But if for some reason, maybe you have been living 2 in a facility in a place outside of Ohio, like you recommend 3 that I ask the Bureau of Prisons to house you in Kentucky, 4 you ask that I recommend Massachusetts or North Carolina, maybe you decide to stay in North Carolina. You go to the 11:23:31 6 nearest federal probation office to the place where you're 7 living within three days after you're released. Okay? 8 So if you are in transition, if you are in a 9 halfway house, I'd go within three days of them telling you you're heading out, especially if you don't know where 11:23:50 10 11 you're going to live. 12 THE DEFENDANT: Right. THE COURT: Because if you go three days before or 13 14 within three days of being released, you can talk to your 11:24:00 15 probation officer about where you can live. 16 THE DEFENDANT: If -- say, for instance, just so I 17 know, say like in a situation I don't have a car or a 18 license, okay, and I can't get to the PO's office, but I 19 contact -- I call, I contact, make verbal contact and let 11:24:16 20 them know what's going on --21 THE COURT: Yes. 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: -- is that fine? 23 THE COURT: Ask the probation officer that 24 question. 11:24:22 25 THE DEFENDANT: Ah.

1 THE COURT: "Is this okay?" 2 What I suspect the officer is going to say is, 3 "I'll come to you," or "That facility, that halfway house has bus tokens. I am going to ask that you be given a bus 4 token so you can come here." 11:24:38 5 But ask the question: "Does this qualify as that 6 7 meeting that I'm supposed to have within 72 hours of being 8 released?" 9 Good questions. Can you think of any others right 11:24:50 10 now? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Sir, you are going to have a lot of 13 time and you are going to think of others, because 14 especially when you are free and sober, free of drugs and 11:24:59 15 sober, your mind is going to work far better than it ever 16 has, and you are going to have all sorts of questions. So 17 you should contact the probation officer often and 18 frequently to make sure that you get all of your questions 19 answered. 11:25:10 20 Because you must have one meeting, that first meeting within 72 hours of your release, doesn't mean that 21 2.2 you can only have one. It means that you must have one, but 23 you can have six or seven. 24 THE DEFENDANT: Right. THE COURT: So ask the questions. You may not 11:25:21 25

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43 1 remember as clearly in 12 1/2 years or so what you and I 2 spoke about today even. 3 THE DEFENDANT: I won't forget. 4 THE COURT: Okay. But if you do, just ask. 11:25:34 THE DEFENDANT: Right. 6 THE COURT: Understood? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Anything else before I go on? 9 THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor. 11:25:38 10 THE COURT: Okay. Sir, I don't think you'll 11 forget this either, but I want to make sure that you know. 12 You shall never ever possess a firearm, destructive device 13 or any dangerous weapon. That includes even a single 14 bullet. All right? 11:25:54 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Possession is possession. Possession 17 means holding, touching. Possession also means within your 18 reach. So it shouldn't be under the seat. Like you said, 19 you'll leave prison, you won't have a driver's license. Any 11:26:07 20 license you may have now will have expired by then. Don't 21 you agree? 2.2 THE DEFENDANT: Correct. 23 THE COURT: So you won't have a ride. At least 24 you won't be able to drive yourself. If someone offers you 11:26:16 25 a ride, even if you don't know for certainty, for sure, if

you believe that person has a gun in the car or some sort of dangerous weapon or destructive device, don't get in the car, because you don't want to have to explain to your probation officer or to the court why the gun in the glove box closest to you wasn't in your possession, or why the gun under the seat wasn't in your possession.

Also, you are going to have to figure out where you live. You are not going to have as many options as you would like, but the one option you can't take up is to live with somebody who has weapons or other contraband. Because you don't want to have to explain that those drugs aren't yours, that weapon isn't yours. Make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Sir, you're to share your financial information with the probation office as requested. It will be needed to decide if you're able to continue paying and at what rate you continue paying restitution, or for other purposes the probation officer has. So when asked to provide financial information, you shall provide it. Understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And you shall not open any new credit lines, no credit cards or anything like that without first getting the permission of your probation officer.

THE DEFENDANT: Correct, Your Honor.

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45 1 THE COURT: Do you understand that, sir? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Sir, in addition to these random drug 4 tests, you are also going to be put into an approved program for drug treatment. It can be an outpatient or an inpatient 11:27:40 5 6 It can involve group therapy or individual 7 therapy. You and your probation officer will work together to decide what's best to make sure that you remain free of 8 9 drugs and clean and sober. 11:27:56 10 Do you understand that, sir? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Can I start that while I'm in 12 prison? I mean, do they have drug programs I can start 13 while I'm there instead of waiting until I get out? 14 THE COURT: I certainly hope so. I hope that you 11:28:07 15 will be given drug treatment while in prison, and I am going 16 to recommend that. So this is after you're released. 17 Because my experience tells me that while you're in prison, 18 while I'm not naive enough to think that you won't have 19 access to drugs, I know that you will, so there will be a 11:28:21 20 prison drug treatment program that you have to qualify for 21 by your good behavior, by your willingness to really 2.2 participate. So you do that. That's up to you. 23 But when you leave prison, what I am ordering is 24 that you be given another opportunity for further drug

treatment. Because you are going to have a lot more

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temptation outside of prison than inside of prison. So I want to make sure that the sobriety you obtain in prison, you can keep.

So you'll have both. So make sure that you qualify for whatever is offered that will help you while you're in prison.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, this is important. I hope that you don't do it in prison if you're drug tested, but when you're out of prison, never do anything to interfere with these random drug tests. Don't pretend you can't make urine, "Oh, I don't have to go. I don't have to go." You can go. Drink some water and go. Don't present somebody else's urine. And don't fail to show up.

Because if you fail a drug test three times or if you avoid taking a drug test, just don't show up, automatic revocation. And I already told you what happens if I revoke, you go back to prison.

While I don't want you to use drugs, if you're using, I'd rather know about it. I'd rather you fail the test and we decide how to treat that. Because I guarantee you this, if you don't allow yourself to be helped, you fail a test or you -- you fail a test and you pretend you're not

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using. Like some people test positive for cocaine and they say, "I'm not." You test positive for cocaine, you are using cocaine. So admit it, or you avoid taking the test, all reasons for revocation. All right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You are also going to undergo mental health evaluation and treatment. Mrs. Serrano spoke about a problem that she believes you have that stems from that traumatic event at the Buckeye Institution. While you're in prison, you should have access to mental health treatment. If it's not made available to you, ask for it. But you'll certainly have it during this three-year term after you're released. Understood?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Sir, when your probation officer asks you to do it, you must provide a DNA sample.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, regarding restitution, I've already spoken about the amounts you must pay, or at least the percentages while in prison, and then initially after prison, that can be changed with the agreement of your probation officer.

But know this: If you become the beneficiary of some windfall, if you receive an inheritance, if you win the

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lottery, you get a bunch of money that you didn't expect, or even money that you did expect, right off the top is your restitution, and the rest is for you to live on. Make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Sir, nothing about the orders I've placed will stop the government from seeking to collect what you owe. So nothing I've said, even if you're paying, if they want to put a lien on property that you're fortunate enough to buy, they still can do that. All right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, in addition to all else that I've said you are going to endure during your three years, I want you to know that because of your drug history, I am going to allow the probation officer to search you, and if contraband is found, to seize it, all without a warrant.

So if the probation officer develops a reasonable suspicion that you are in possession of contraband -- what is that, remember, guns, ammunition, dangerous weapon, destructive device, firearms, any of that -- it can search your body, search the place where you live, the place where you're working, the car that you drive or are typically driven in, a computer that you use if it's reasonable to believe that you're using the computer in violation of law. And if something in violation of your supervision is found,

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it can be seized.

Now, please know this: Nothing will ever be done to embarrass you. If you are working at that coffeehouse I told you I could envision you working at, don't announce, "It's my probation officer searching me." Nothing will be done to out you in that way. Just be respectful. Cooperate to the extent necessary. Allow the search to take place and we'll take up the results once they're known. All right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mrs. Serrano, I am going to recommend that Mr. Benson be evaluated for housing at a medical facility. I don't know in depth his medical condition, so I will ask that he be evaluated, and if he is found to be qualified for housing at a medical facility, that preference be given to those places that you and Mr. Benson have asked me to recommend. And they are Lexington, Kentucky, Devens in Massachusetts, and Butner in North Carolina.

MS. SERRANO: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Certainly.

Mr. Riffle, will you please tell me what I've missed, or if I haven't missed it, what I've failed to adequately describe?

PROBATION OFFICER: I don't believe you missed anything, Your Honor. But I would at this point recommend that the court also recommend in the judgment that the BOP

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place him in the mental health and the substance abuse treatment while he's serving his time.

THE COURT: Thank you. I will make that recommendation now orally, adopting the recommendation made by Probation Officer Riffle, and I'll also place it in writing.

Mrs. Serrano, I know that you know this, and you've already spoken to Mr. Benson about it is my suspicion, and, Mr. Benson, I tell you this now on the record, you entered a written plea agreement. And while you've waived many of your appellate rights, you did not waive them all. If you believe you have any viable theory, any reason to appeal left, please talk it over with Mrs. Serrano, because you only have 14 days after the date I put in writing this sentence to file your notice of appeal.

If you file a notice of appeal, no matter how good the theory of appeal, outside of that 14-day period, you may very well have waived forever all of your appellate rights.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mrs. Serrano, I appreciate you taking up the representation of Mr. Benson. Will you continue it only as far as you and he would like, but especially to talk with him about any viable theories of appeal; and, if he believes he has one, or even if he believes he might come up

1 with something, to timely file that notice for him inside of 2 14 days? 3 MS. SERRANO: I will, Your Honor. THE COURT: I am going to come back to you after 4 I've spoken to Mr. Kall about two things. One is I expect, 11:35:20 5 at least based upon the plea agreement, another motion, that 6 being to dismiss the remaining two counts. 7 8 MR. KALL: We do so move, Your Honor, to dismiss 9 Counts 2 and 3. 11:35:35 10 THE COURT: I grant that motion. 11 And I do ask you specifically to delineate any 12 objections you have to the sentence I've imposed; and 13 secondly, any objections to any part of the proceedings as 14 to Mr. Benson. 11:35:49 15 MR. KALL: There are no objections on behalf of 16 the government, Your Honor. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kall. 18 Ms. Serrano, the same two questions for you. 19 first is, any objections to the sentence as imposed? The 11:36:02 20 second is, any objections to any part of the proceedings as to Mr. Benson? 21 2.2 MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor, no as to both 23 questions. 24 I do have one point that I want a clarification. 11:36:16 25 I don't have anything in my notes regarding credit for time

served. Mr. Benson has been incarcerated since his arrest in March of last year, and I would ask the court to give him credit for the one year he's been incarcerated.

mentioned it earlier when I spoke to Mr. Benson about 12 1/2 years less any good time, which I hope he earns, and I will state clearly for the record that I will recommend to the Bureau of Prisons that you be given credit for time served. The bureau does that calculation. That's why I resist Mrs. Serrano's request to make it one year. It will be what the Bureau of Prisons decides it shall be.

Make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: And they're pretty good. They're accurate. So they will look at credit -- they'll look at time you've served in a federal facility. My belief is because you committed a state crime, you might have been in state custody for a day or so or more, I just don't know. And the Bureau of Prisons may not give you credit for time served in an Elyria Municipal Jail, for instance. But once in federal custody, that's where they'll start the calculation.

Make sense?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: All right. So that motion is granted,

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53 1 and I will make that in writing as well. 2 MS. SERRANO: Thank you, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Anything else? 4 MS. SERRANO: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Benson, the part of 11:37:34 the sentence that cuts in one way that I don't really 6 appreciate is that if things go as well for you as you and I 7 would like, I may not even know about it, because I just 8 9 will never hear of you or about you or from you again, and 11:37:58 10 that's my wish, that you are going to go to prison, you are 11 going to rehabilitate yourself, you are going to take 12 advantage of every program, you are going to come out in 13 three years, and your probation officer is going to know 14 your voice because you are always going to be on the phone 11:38:13 15 or across from his or her desk asking, "How do I do this? 16 How do I do this? How do I do this?" And you won't ever be 17 in this court or any other place again. That's my wish for 18 you. I think that's the best outcome. 19 Nothing but the best, sir, do I wish for you. THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. 11:38:30 20 21 THE COURT: This hearing is adjourned. 2.2 THE CLERK: All rise. 23 (Proceedings concluded at 11:38 a.m.) 24

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                           C E R T I F I C A T E
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            I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
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      from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
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                  /s/ Mary L. Uphold
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                                                October 14, 2015
                  Mary L. Uphold, RDR, CRR
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